## Amnsements Co-Night.

ACADEMY OF DERION—Water Color Exhibition.

BIJOT OFFERA HOUSE—2 and 8—" Orpheus and Enrydice."

CASINO—2 and 8—" The Merry War."

COSMOTOLITAN THEATRE—2 and 8—" On the Yellowatone."

DALY'S THEATRE—2 and 3—" The Country Girl."

GRAND OFFERA HOUSE—2 and 8—" The Rajah."

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8:" "The Rajah."

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8:" Wanted, a Partner."

NEW YORK COMEDY THEATRE—2 and 8—" Confusion."

NIBLO'S GARDEN—2 and 8—" A Wife's Peril."

FYART THEATRE—2 and 8—" Nadjezda."

FYERIWAY HALL—8—Concert.

THALIA THEATRE—2—" DET Leidge Hef"—8—" Boccaccio."

THEATRE COMIQUE-8-" Cordelia's Aspirations." THEATRE COMPUTER S.—"CORDERS ASPIRATION."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8.—"Separation,"
WALLACK'S THEATRE—3.—"Lady Clare."
ST AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8.—"Bunch of Keys.."
5TH AVENUE THEATRE—3.—"Princess Ida."
14TH STREET THEATRE—2 and 8.—Minstreis.

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### Susmess Notices.

"ALDEANET BRAND" CONDENSEL MILE. Cotton D. neal Association, originators of Nitrons Oxide or Laughing Gas, for the painless extraction of teeth, their specialty. Over 140,000 operations. See the names on our Secoli.

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WASHINGTON-1,322 F-st. | LONDOX-20 Bedford-st., Strand.

# New York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 23.

## TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The garrison at Tokar have surrendered to the rebels. —— The resignation of Speaker Brand was announced yesterday in the House of Commons. - More than 6,000 coal miners at Auzin have gone on strike. - Francois Boubeur. a French painter, is dead. === Three survivors of the bark Ada were five days without food, ---Cardinal Hohenlahe's resignation of the See of Albano has been accepted.

Domestic,-Washington's Birthday was quietly observed in many cities. = A broken levee at Mound City caused a panic. = A conversation with Mr. Conkling about political bosses is report-- An extensively signed petition favoring the pleuro-pneumonia bill has gone from Chicago to Congress, \_\_\_\_ The Lee memorial statue at New-Orleans was unveiled. - Ada Gray, at Chattanooga, rebuked a man in the audience who interrupted her play. - Oliver Edes, inventor of the rivet-making machine, is dead.

tation the speakers included Sheard, Senator Van Wyck and General Woodford, The bodies of De Long and his companions were taken yesterday from Hoboken to the Navy-Yard. - Salmi Morse was found drowned, havbrother on Thursday night. - Washington's Birthday was celebrated in a quiet way. - The Welsh Eisteddfod was held in Chickering Hall,

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate warmer, cloudy and partly cloudy weather, with rain. Temperature yesterday : Highest, 42°; lowest, 29°; average, 363g°.

A talk with Congressman Skinner reported elsewhere in this paper shows clearly that his political sympathies and affiliations have not changed recently, as has been said. Nor has Mr. Skinner grown cool in his devotion to the principles which hitherto have guided his

The Washington Birthday dinner in Brooklyn was a pleasant affair, although some prominent men who had been expected to attend were not able to be present. A good deal of politics was carefully introduced; but the discussion was more about principles than men. Addresses were made by Professor Seelye, the Hon. Carl Schurz and others. Abstracts and points from the speeches are printed on another page of THE TRIBUNE.

Some interesting notes on the recent literature of science and comments on certain scientific facts, from the pen of Professor Richard A. Proctor, will be found on another page of this impression. They are written in a a lucid way, so that a scientific training is not a prerequisite to the intelligent perusal of them. The points which Professor Proctor of the Alert. The Resolute was one of the first gives in regard to the present appearance of Mars and Jupiter and touching the so-called Franklin-that great humane undertaking meteoric dust and the red sunsets will attract

Chicago is the place and July 8 the date for holding the Democratic National Convention as decided upon yesterday by the Democratic National Committee at Washington. Their convention in 1880 met on June 23, and as July 8 is only two weeks later, the advocates of a short canvass do not seem to have gained the Excise law, although not sufficient to make any great concession. Four months, however, will give the Democracy all the time it needs to get accustomed to the idea of defeat.

The residents of British Columbia have been able to set a financial value upon their dislike for the Chinese. They have just passed two bills in their Legislature, one of which imposes an likelihood of any substantial reform under eximport duty of \$50 a head on every new-comer | isting laws. from the Celestial Kingdom. The other taxes each Chinese resident of British Columbia \$10 a year for a license to exist. It is not likely that measures. The Canadian Pacific Railroad is not yet built, and the work will advance slowly if there are no Chinese to help it on.

ment. Considerable feeling was felt against him then in certain circles because of this persistency; but probably even at that time the man's mind was somewhat affected, and he sincerely believed he was doing a good work in striving to bring out a play which respectable people generally considered highly objection-

Yesterday was so beautiful a day and so strikingly in contrast with the disagreeable weather of the last month, that it would have worn the airof a fête-day even if it had not been celebrated as the 152d anniversary of Washington's birth. The funeral procession of the victims of the Jeannette expedition filed only through the lower and business part of the city, and therefore had no depressing influence uptown, where gay crowds promenaded the streets, enjoying the crisp, fresh air and the sunshine. There were only one or two other incidents of a public nature, the day being given up to private amusements. Throughout the country generally the celebration was quiet.

It has long been the custom at American colleges to teach the science of political economy as it has been formulated by British Free Traders. In the class-rooms the theories of the Manchester book-writers have been accepted as conclusive, and the American economic system has been held up to ridicule as the outcome of National ignorance and inexperience. Cornell University has set an excellent example in providing its students with a special course of lectures in the interest of Protection. Abstracts of these lectures, delivered by the Hoa, Ellis H. Roberts, are appearing in our news columns and deserve the critical study of all students of economic science, whether young or old. In yesterday's lecture the progress of agriculture and the growth of manufactures during the last thirty years in the United States were cited as farnishing irrefutable evidence of the beneficial effects of the tariff in stimulating production and promoting the prosperity of the country. In economic controversy the facts ought to have determining weight. The theories of the book-writers are of little consequence, if the practical experience of the United States under each system does not support them.

ARCTIC MEMORIES AND DUTIES.

The mournful pageant witnessed in Broadway and at the Navy Yard was a timely reminder of the vicissitudes of Arctic adventure. De Long and Chipp, whose memories were honored by an impressive ceremonial, acquired their first experience in the North while serving in a relief expedition similar to the one which is now rganizing for the rescue of the Greely Colony. They were fellow-officers on the Juniata, which accompanied by the Tigress set sail eleven years ago for the purpose of scarching the coast of Greenland for the Polaris survivors. The same shore from Upernavik to Littleton, Island is to be skirted anew this smamer. Three ships in place of two are to be dispatched on this errand of merey; but the localities to be visited and he general conditions of success or failure are essentially the same. The new expedition is enlisting the services of officers as inexperienced in Arctic navigation as De Long and Chipp then were. They have won, however, an honorable reputation in lower latitudes, and promise to give a good account of themselves in the perilous enterprise which they have undertaken. The country expects them to prove every whit as courageous, efficient and loyal to duty as were the officers of the Jeannette.

Three excellent ships are to be employed in this Arctic craise. The Bear is pronounced by good judges at the Navy Yard to be a stanch ressel well adapted for service in Smith Sound. Aithough purchased at St. John's, she is a Scotch whaler, strongly built and well modelled. The Thetis is a Dundee whaler, somewhat larger City and Suburban. - The Republican dinner in than the Bear, but smiller in shape and con-Brooklyn last evening was largely attended; resistruction. Either of these ships can be desponses to feasts were made by Carl Schurz, Ptesi-dent Scelye, of Amherst College, and several others. Sound, if the condition of the ice is favorable. At the dinner of the Board of T. edo and | The third vessel has already passed that point, hip in the English Expedition of 1875. The Alert, leaving the Discovery, her companion ship, in the very larbor where Greely has spent two, and ing probably committed suicide. ——A Quaker at possibly three, winters, succeeded in outstrip-purchase, Conn., shot and mortally wounded his wintered is the closest approach to the Pole that ans yet been made. The British Government have given this gallant ship to the United States in return for a similar courtesy rendered in the past. It will be admirably adapted for the purposes of the expedition, a supply ship being requisite and a naval tender like the Yantic being unfit for Arctic navigation. The action of the British Government in surrendering this famous ship will be heartily appreciated by Americans. It is a most honorable incident in the relations of the two Governments and one which will promote good feeling.

The Alert can be accepted with good grace since the British Government pointedly refers to it as a gift in exchange for the Resolute. This was one of five ships employed in the search for Sir John Franklin, which were abandoned in 1853-'54, the crews taking passage for England in the North Star. In September, 1875, Captain Buddington, in command of an American whaler, discovered the Resolute drifting in Baffin's Bay. The movement of the ice had carried her out of Barrow Straits and Lancaster Sound, and there she was, floating at the mercy of wind and ice, without commander or crew. The ship was taken to New-London by Captain Buddington, and being purchased by the Government was refitted, sent to England and formally presented to the Queen in 1876. This was the courtesy which has now been handsomely returned by the British Government in the presentation ships sent out in the long search for Sir John which enlisted the sympathies of Americans and the active co-operation of Dr. Kane. The Alert is now offered to the United States in a corresponding spirit of amity and humanity.

EXCISE REFORM.

Since the agitation began a year ago by the Church Temperance Society, there has been some progress made toward the enforcement of any marked change in the number of liquor shops in the city. "Billy" McGlory, "Owney" Geoghegan, "Sandy" Spencer and a few other notorious characters have been convicted of violating the law, but there has been no apparent diminution in the number of licensed and unlicensed liquor shops. And there is not much

The passage of the high license bill introduced in the Legislature by Mr. Roosevelt, which is favored by many hotel keepers as well the Dominion Government will approve these as temperance advocates, will accomplish a great good; but something more than that is necessary. The enforcement of the law must against mischief-makers who are equally blind be given into different hands. The Excise Commissioners must be made independent of and to the general prosperity of the country, The death of Saimi Morse ends the sad the liquor dealers, which can only be done by career of an eccentric manager. It was Mr. taking away from the Board of Aldermen any Morse who made so determined an effort to pro- share in their appointment. The absurdity of State, has been exasperated by insidious duce the Passion Play in New-York a year or requiring the Excise Commissioners to be con- assaults upon the principles of the party made letters hereafter save in the presence of a police- been visiting his son-in law. General Trevino.

two ago in the face of opposing public senti- firmed by a body of men, the majority of whom are liquor dealers, is self-evident. This ac- behalf. He recently issued a circular calling counts for the frequent complaints made against attention to the vital nature of the Republican officials pay to the opinions of the Grand Jury

and the public in general. In November last a Grand Jury made a strong presentment against the Excise Board, calling attention among other things to the fact that three of the Excise Inspectors were indicted position. To one critic he addresses this plain liquor dealers. Within a few weeks another presentment has been made to the effect that the Excise Commissioners, in continuing to license dealers who had been convicted of viclating the law, were themselves breaking the statute. The law directs that only persons of good moral character shall be given a license. And yet the Excise Commissioners permitted several hundred dealers who were convicted of breaking the law to continue selling under licenses issued by the Board; although the courts decided that such licenses were revoked by conviction. The Commissioners also continued to issue new licenses to the same lawbreakers.

There are 7,326 butchers, bakers and grocers in the city, while there are over 10,000 liquor dealers. One grog shop to every 175 inhabitants is so entirely out of proportion that many liquor dealers even favor the change that the high license bill will bring about. This city expended over \$4,000,000 last year for charitable purposes. For the support of children committed to asylums and reformatories about \$1,500,000 was taken from the city treasury. This enormous outlay is almost wholly due to the 10,000 liquor shops. When the cost of the police, the criminal courts, the jails and reformatories are added the total will be increased several millions. How much do the liquor dealers pay in return 7 From licenses, according to the last yearly report of the Excise Board, there was derived the sum of \$517,000 -and from this must be deducted the large expenses of the Board. Eight years ago, when the number of liquor shops was much less than at present, the Excise Board collected \$538,058or \$21,000 more than was collected for the last fiscal year of the Board. Facts such as these make plain the need of reform.

THE CAPTURE OF TOKAR. The capture of Tokar occurs too late to affect has ended and the policy of the Government has been sustained. This new reverse will not Office were admirable and there was every reason to expect the concentration of an army the question becomes simply one of ice. of from 6,000 to 8,000 men in time to raise the siege by the end of next week. The Govern- Archangel, on the White Sca, where English ment, however, had been a fortnight or a month too late in giving orders to the War Office. The insurgents have had the audacity to in- Port Nelson is not further north than Aberdeen. terfere with Lord Wolseley's prediction by

confidently proclaimed their intention of resen- with care for evidence as to the threats, have closely invested the town and experience with steam vessels, the period durther word adds to the disgrace of the tardy and their word adds to the disgrace of the tardy and their word adds to the disgrace of the tardy and their word adds to the disgrace of the tardy and their word adds to the disgrace of the tardy and the steam vessels, the period durther is no disputing that tast.

Nation would be sile in the hands of either of these gentlement. At the bands of either of the bands of eith The relief of the garrison at Kassala is a move- formation gathered, while highly interesting, rapidly coming into use. if it be successfully conducted the prestige of navigators suggest that navigation through the the British Government in the Soudan may be Strait would be practicable much earlier and partially regained. Such influence as General much later in the year for steamers than for Gordon has established in Khartoum is almost entirely personal, and that may speedily be lost if he persists in his mad freak of pushing on alone to the Mahdi's camp in Kardofan. General Gordon is supposed by the ignorant blacks to have a charmed life. He was, how- it is doubted by some whether, by runever, badly wounded in one of his Chinese campaigns and may easily be killed at Obeid.

SOUND SENSE ABOUT RAILEOADS.

It is a gratifying fact that the Committee of which Mr. Rengan is chairman manifests a strong disinclination to adopt Mr. Reagan's notions. He is one of the most wrong-headed men in Congress-and that is saying a great deal. For what conceivable reason he was ever put at the head of a committee having anything to do with commerce no one can guess, unless it be that Mr. Carliste thought he could be muzzled easier in a committee room than in the House. At all events, the Speaker has virtually bottled him up with a committee which carefully suppresses his favorite ideas; it has decided against his Inter-State Commerce bill, and has decided against the absurd notion that railroads should be compelled to charge rates proportioned to mileage, and there is at east a chance that a rational bill to provide for a National Railway Commission may be re-

On this point the claborate argument of Mr. Blanchard, vice-president of the Eric, which we print in other columns, deserves public attention. In his survey of the subject, many points are made clear about which a large proportion of business men and of producers are perplexed He shows with convincing force of reasoning how restrictions would operate to prevent reduction of rates, by the very corporations that have reduced rates most largely and rapidly, and how such restrictions, whether imposed by National or by State law, must necessarily work gross injustice and inequality. They cannot control water rates at all; they cannot control rates by the Canadian railways at all; if imposed by the Federal Government they must apply to such roads as the Erie and Lackawanna, running in two States or more, while not applying at all to such roads as the Central, running wholly in one State; and if imposed by State authority they must act with equal injustice and inequality in the opposite direction. To candid and fair men, who wish to see both sides of a very difficult and important question, Mr. Blanchard's reasonings will give much light.

A REPUBLICAN PROTEST. Free-Trade zealots in the Republican party are charged, not without reason, with playing fast and loose with the vital principles of their political faith. Many of the most carnest men in the organization are setting their faces sternly to the economic policy of the Republican party Mr. Theodore C. Teale, who is chairman of the Greene County Republican Committee in this

the Commissioners, and the small heed these doctrine of Protection to American industry, and warning members of the party against circulating newspapers which persistently seek to break down the present economic system. This appeal has naturally drawn out several sharp replies, but he vigorously maintains his statement of facts:

You say our circular is aimed at certain Republican cornals you name. Facts as they exist must determine what particular papers are touched. We contioned Republicans in unmistakable language against the insinuting sophistry of any and all journals claiming to be Republican without passessing Republican principles. You say if such papers (with a Free Trade smirk) are "driven out of the party they will take the brains of the party with them." There is certainly no danger of their taking Republican principles. For this we will be thankful; and when they go the party will draw a deep sigh of relief nd look upon the event as eminently propitions to renewed Republican vigor, attracting thous aids of Demo-

It cannot be denied that certain journals persist in misrepresenting the policy of the Republican party on this question of the tariff. Mr. Teale, however, need not take the matter too seriously. He may console himself with the reflection that the influence of such journals is steadily declining, since carnest Republicans and intelligent readers discriminate sharply between newspapers that loyally support Republican principles, and those on the other hand that are secretly plotting the economic rain of the country and giving aid and countenance to the Democratic side.

WHEAT VIA HUDSON'S BAY. Shall grain from Manitoba and Minnesota go to Liverpool by way of New-York, or by way of Port Nelson and Hudson's Bay ? The question is not so absurd as it may seem at first to those who have never examined it. The Canadian Government has already chartered two railways with large grants of land for each, one to Nelson River and the other to Churchill, and the union of these was afterward authorized. The distance from Winnipeg to Churchill is about 630 miles, and it is claimed that the railway can be built for \$22,000,000. To Nelson the distance is much less. The ground so favors that the cost of construction, it is claimed, would not be more than that of an ordinary the political fortunes of the Liberal Ministry in prairie railroad for most of the way. At 600 England. The debate on the vote of censure miles from Winnipeg, then, grain can be loaded in steamers from Liverpool. The distance from Churchill or Pert Nelson to Liverpool, by offer any chance for a renewal of the discussion. Hadson Strait, is about the same as although the Liberal leaders will be exposed to from Montreal to Liverpool, But in detaunts and menaces in the Commons as well as bate on the subject in the Dominion Parliin the Tory press. Their discomfiture will be ment, Mr. Dawson stated that there is a channel

shared by Lord Wolseley, who has gone so far | not hitherto followed from Hudson's Bay to Unas to give the date for the relief of the garrison | garvey Bay-the latter being not far from the and the return of the British column from entrance to the Strait-by which the distance Sunkim. The arrangements made by the War | could be diminished. In any case, with Charchill as near Liverpool as Montreal now is, Churchill is six degrees further south than ships trade regularly; indeed, it is about in the latitude of the northern part of Scotland, while In the Canadian Parliament, Sir John Maccapturing the town at least ten days before it | donald spoke strongly of the importance of was possible for the British to effect a rescue. opening the tgade of Hudson's Bay, both because This disaster is discreditable to the British of the needs of Manitoba and the vast regions Government. They neglected to provide for north and west of it, and because for 600 the relief of Tokar until they were forced to do | miles on the west coast of the bay the fisheries

aving been intimidated by these boasts and gated, and said, "I have no doubt it will be remains to be carried out, and | is not conclusive, because all the experienced sailing vessels. One captain says steamers "would have no trouble in coming up to November 1, and some seasons later," while nearly all agree that it would be practicable to enter with steamers about July 1. But ning close to shore, safe passage cannet be found during a considerable part of the season which is the most impracticable for sailing vessels. With four months, or even three, of open navigation by the Strait, a vast quantity of grain and other products would

find its way to Liverpool by way of Hudson's It appears that the people of Manitoba are strongly aroused on this subject. The speeches made in the Dominion Parliament even affirm that much of the product of our own northernmost regions would find its way to market by the same route. Though no important division of trade is to be reasonably expected, the opensing of a Northern route would doubtless hasten settlement on both sides of the border west of Lake Superior, and prove of benefit to both Nations. Whether the scheme is practicable or not, it seems, can only be determined by further investigation, which the Dominion Government appears inclined to give without delay.

Speaking of the bill preventing the making of further contracts for prison labor, which has just passed the Legislature, The World of yesterday renarks: "There is every reason to believe that the bill is a fraud." And yet yesterday was the birthlay of the man who never told a lie.

The Cour d'Alene gold mines in Idaho are now being most industriously "boomed," and the usual number of enthusiasts are visiting newspaper offices in the Northwest, with wonderful specimens of virgin gold, which they have casually picked up. The Cour d'Alene region is so inaccessible however, that few except the hardiest miners have been able to visit it. Roads are now being constructed by means of which Eagle City, the prinsipal settlement, may be more easily reached; and doubtless during the coming summer many goldseekers will flock to this town, correspondent of The St. Paul Pioneer Press states that, while there are many indications of gold, there are now thousands of men in the settlement who can find no work, and are on the brink of starvation. He advises all intending prospectors to wait until the summer, and then to ome well prepared with money and provisions. Comfort for Mr. Morrison and his allies: If it is

egitimate for a white elephant to be yellow, why is it not also legitimate for a Free Trader to be a statesman of quite another color, say a horizontal reduc- rich at our expense. You may quote prices current for

The bill introduced by Representative Reese, of leorgia, providing that no letters shall be carried n the mails which relate to "futures," involves a lemand upon the postal employes which is, we fear, considerably beyond the powers of any perons but clairvoyants. They are forbidden under severest penalties to open the mails, but Mr. Reese expects them, nevertheless, to ascertain the contents of all the letters that pass through their hands Perhaps it would be an improvement on this notable scheme to provide by law that nobody should write

by those who assume to be laboring in its man, who should read them as they were written, and decide whether they should be r The absurdity of such legislation as Mr. Reese proposes, of course, extends to the principle of the measure, which involves a monstrous invasion of popular liberty. It is, however, only necessary to point out the mechanical impracticability of the experiment, and to call attention to it as a fresh il-Instration-if any were needed-of the truth of the saying "With how little wisdom the world is gov-

> erned. One of the London papers is giving voice to the "bitter ery of outcast curates"; and from numerous letters which it prints on this subject the average lot of this deserving class of men is shown to be most wretched. Not only are their stipends uniformly small, but after serving faithfully for many years they frequently have the mortification of secing the favorites of bishops and influential patrons promoted over their heads. A few attempts have been made to better their condition during recent years, but they have borne little fruit.

We feel authorized to state that Professor William G. Suoner, of Yale College, is not attending Mr. Roberts's course of lectures before the students of Cornell. But we do not feel authorized to deny that the professor is drafting a bill which he will impossible that this history may repeat itself in the press upon Congress, declaring any overt act of Republican nomination of 1884. protection a capital offence.

The Boston Fost is displeased at the result of the a Republican victory. The Post is an exponent of Democracy. Hence these tears. It was Tupper or some other proverbial philosopher who neglected to remark that even as no hemp-stretching person ever had "a good opinion of the law," so no traly good Democrat can refram from weeping when the horn of the Republican is exalted,

## PERSONAL.

Captain A. M. Kirtland, who recently volunteered his services for the Greely expedition, is a native of Hillsboro, North Carelina. He was made a mid-shipman in 1850 and reached his captainey this ty years later.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor was worse yesterday, her illness having reached the 21st day, a critical point in her disease—typhoid fever. A dinner party that was to be given by Mrs. William Astor was postponed in the afternoon.

The Rev. F. W. Tomkins jr., of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Keene, N. H. has been called to be assistant rector of Calvary Church in Fourth-ave, and will succeed Bishop Walker in charge of the chapel. Mr. Tomkins will begin his labors on the first Sunday in Lent.

From the Northwest comes the story that when Wendell Phillips was there, some six or seven years ago, he was so attracted to a bright little girl in a family with whom he spent a day or two that he laid his hand on her head and said: "If I live twenty-two years longer, I trust I shall hear of this little one as 'the Governor of Minnesota." The mother inquired: "Why, Mr. Phillips, would you approve of such a thing?" To which he replied: "Certainly; why not?"

Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen, although sixty-four years old and on the retired list, has not lost the vigor and ambition of his earlier years, but is now as eathusiastic as ever over his Nicaragua canal plan. His me is on a pleasantly situated and valuable farm of 100 acres in Beltsville, Maryland. The farm i or 100 acres in Beltsville, Stary and. The farm a surrounded by a fine holly hedge, and has upon it thousands of freit and ornamental trees and shrub which quite embower the house. The place is only thirteen miles from Washington on the Bait nor and Ohio Kaliroad, and is much frequented by nava officers, who always receive a cordial welcome at the hands of their old contrade, General Grant who was a school-fellow of the Admiral, also isofter

## TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

THE CHOICE OF OHIO it for political reasons in order to escape the | will be found of great value. He stated that | harden for any other man that is the log-books of the Hudson's Bay vessels the free choice of the convention can carry Ohlo. Any signal when it was too late to render aid, they signal when it was too late to render aid, they with care for evidence as to the late Sherman and Arthur are strong with the business. confidently proclaimed their intention of rescu-ing the garrison. The rebels in the Soudan, not time during which Hadson's Bay can be navi-New-York and elsewhere through the country, that the Nation would be cale in the frands of either of these gen-

arresolate Cabinet in England. At the same regated will be considerably extended beyond time, the collapse of the garrison's defence reference of the present idea." Some time ago, Mr. Erasrelieves the column at Snakim from the tus Wiman, of this city, caused log-books of some things in Japanese architecture we shall of course. necessity of making an immediate advance, for which it could not have been well prepared. New-London whalers to be extensively examble the including an immediate advance, for instance, which it could not have been well prepared. New-London whalers to be extensively examble the including the incl

> THE TREMENDOUS TASK OF DE LESSEPS Rear-Admiral Daniel Ammes, United States Nazy. Indever they may say, all that they are doing at Panami ooks to the construction of a canal that must have 12feet lockage, and will then cost \$200,000,000, in addition to the \$100,000,000 called in on stock or obtained on bonds. About \$20,000,000 has gone to the founders and sub-founders; about as much more for the purchase o the Panama Ratiroad, and 10 per cent in advertising and extra fees to bankers; and as much more to contractors as a bonus. I have from an engineer, conversant with he work, that every cubic metro of hard ground excavated costs \$2.50, which is five times what it should cost even there. But the difficulty, even, for a loc canal, is to get rid of the excavated material. An ener mens amount of excavation will be required to get proper slopes in the Calebra cut. This is almost whally in earth, and the summit level of the railroad is a mer "hog's back,"—that is to say, it has very steep grades or oth sites. The cut was made only twenty-live feet deep. because of the tendency of the earth to slide, train was caught in this gap by a slide, and it requires days to dig it out. The earth had to be carried off in buckets and it was like putty. If the canal has a lockage of 125 feet then the deep cut will be at least 200 feet. you see what a cut in width it must be, and what the land dides will be after heavy rains.

> COST OF THE QUARANTINE COMMISSION. John A. Nichols, Quarantine Commissioner, -The 87,500 in the appropriation bill at Albany is simply for the salaries of the three Commissioners. The office rent, clerk hire and other expenses are appropriated in the sapply bill, and this year the amount will probably se arger than necessary unless it is recalled that the last Legislature failed to appropriate for us a "care an maintenance" fund, hence there is a deficiency of 88,427 50. Shall we ask for an appropriation to me standing defletency of several years I No, that was a dedeleney of about \$0,000 which occurred fifteen years ago. and the board of audit has failed several times to allow . There are several of the employes of that date who really need the money which is due to them. The largest amount, about \$2,000, is due to John Salverson, tuen and low keeper at Swinburne Island.

SPECULATION IN HARLEM. George Sixtonson, Hurlem banking office. -You can careely eati the Harlem people speculative, but they like to feel that though they are uptown they are not quite at of the world. If they will only hold the market up at the other end of the island a little longer, Harlem will take a hand. We have got a pretty big viilage up here-150,000. Excuse me. One of our best customers, "Two hundred Lackawanna at the market." Hello, Central, give me the Stock Exchange.

REFINED HUMOR FROM BOSTON. J. A. Mitchell, art editor of "Life."-We have survived our imitators and that encourages us to believe that we are supplying a long feit want. I remember five that came nto the field in the last year, and went out of it again These were The Imp. Grumbler, Lamb, Gas and The Hornet. A lively set of rivals, but with more bazz than sting. The ladies write very good society verses. The most refined and keenest himmor comes from Boston. M. E. W. is Miss Wardwell, of Hosion; Miss Eleanor Pub mam, of Boston, sends us some exceedingly clever things. Twenty-five dollars for a poem f. My friend, this is only a comic weekly. Our contributors would scorn to get good poems \$3 to \$15 aprece. Large consignments at

THE BODY OF GENERAL OED. 3 Captain Reynolds, steamship city of Washington. - It was understood that we were to bring the body of General Ord north on this trip, but it was not ready, and I presume it will arrive here on the City of Merida, due on Wednesday. General Ord was a passenger with us from Vera Cruz in July last, and when we arrived at Havana he and ten others who were sick with yellow fever were General Ord was sent to a private hospital him. He caught the fever at Vera Cruz, where he had

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS OF MEN.

GOSSIP ABOUT THEM AT THE CAPITAL.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUTE. Washington, Feb. 22,-The political opinion of the country, which is in fair degree represented at Washington, has thus far indicated no concentration upon a Presidential candidate for the Republican party. The situation somewhat resembles that in which the Democratic party was found preceding the election of 1852. Candidates then were almost as numerous as the States. New-York was divided between Marcy and Dickinson; Pennsylva nia rallied for Buchanau; New-Jersey wanted Commodore Stockton; Ohio would have been glad to present William Allen: Douglas, though but thirty-nine years of age, was pushed by Illinois, with a strong following else-there; Wisconsin named General Henry Dodge; Missouri favored David R. Atchison; Virginia desired Robert T. Hunter: while Michigan and a few other States still clung to General Cass. The name of Eranklin Plerce, who bore off the prize, did not appear during the preliminary stage of the canvass; and it is not

The candidates now are numerous, but no one can or said to have such prominence as positively to indicate success in the National Convention. Lookrecent election in Philadelphia. The election was | ing to the West, where the Republican party in the seven Presidential elections which cover the period of its existence has always found its candidates, there is to-day no one who can claim especial prominence. Illinois, in which the party found its candidate for four elections, will no doubt present General Logan, and Illinois men here say that, setting aside the little factions opposition in Chicago led principally by ex-Congressman Farwell, the State will be not only unanimous but enthusiastic for Logan. LOGAN AND LINCOLN.

It is admitted on all hands that General Logan mjoys great popularity with the soldier element throughout the country, and that the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic in every State will show a large majority in favor of him. There is at the same time a prevailing opinion that he is not so strong in the East and will not be able to rally any powerful support in New-York and New-

England. In the South he is reported to be strong and making good headway against the disciplined and determined forces of the Administration. There are many elements of popularity in his character and career, and no one doubts that with him the Republicans could make a sturdy light. But it is objected that his silver and greenback record would injure him in various States at the East; and it is particularly asserted that Independents of the George William Curtis class in New-York, possibly in nur bors sufficient to turn the State, would oppose

The minority of Illinois Republicans who do not avor Logan will no doubt rally under the banner of Robert Lincoln. From many parts of the country ere come reports of Mr. Lincoln's availability as a andidate. This is founded in large part on senti-cent. The son of Abraham Lincoln could not be therwise than popular with the Republican party, nd in his own right Mr. Lincoln presents a high character, good training, industry, modesty and a successful administration of one of the Executiva Departments. Stranger things have happened than that he should be the Republican standard-bearer, THE SHERMANS.

Ohio, which has already furnished two Republican

candidates for the Presidency, may probably present Senstor Sherman, though the Ohio men do not speak as if it were a determined policy or one deired by the Senator himself. His eminence as a statesnan has been in fields not specially inviting pubic observation or conducing to general popularity, out with the intelligent members of the party and he great mass of business men throughout the ountry Mr. Sherman stands deservedly high. There is a general feeling, however, that if a cauditate is to come from the Sherman family there would be a great deal more prestige and more asary record, his absolute independence of all cliques, is perfect aprightness of character, his bluff, ordial and hearty manner, commend him in an esecial manner as an ideally popular candidate

On the other hand, he is regarded by those who mow him best as a man of such uncertain intellect and temper that nobody could tell what he would lo, or where to look for him, whether as candidate or President. He has a loose tongue, and it has

wagged a great deal. MILLUR, ALLISON AND WILSON,

Iowa has three men who are frequently mentioned s available-her two Senators ago Judge he Supreme Court. If the last-named could be freed from the prejudice and well-founded objection against nominating a man from the beuch, he would by his high character, his splendid ability and his vide acquaintance make a very strong candidate. His name is not infrequently mentioned, but the obection of his present position is always interposed. The failure of Judge McLean, who so long sought a communion from the Whigs, and of Judge David Davis, who has been ready to accept one from ither party, are mentioned as illustrations of the ailure which attends the Presidential aspirations of Supreme Court Judges.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Allison are both well known in the public service, and the latter has especia sopularity with all classes. All candidates from lowa, however, labor nuder the disability-if it ought to be so considered-of having so strong a Republican State behind them that no conciliation is cooled to insure their electoral vote for the Presi-

dential candidate of the party. HARRISON, GRESHAM AND PORTER. Senator Harrison and Postmaster-General Gresham are both much canvassed, not only as strong and available men but as possessing the very claim which is disallowed to Iowa-that of holding a loubtful State firm in its allegiance to the party. If the strength of these two Indiana statesmen could be centred in either of them and he be presented in the National Convention with the earnest and united support of Indiana, it might very probably end in his nomination. As the case now stands, the calousies between the two, and more especially between their friends, will probably neutralize and destroy the hopes and aspirations of both. In that event it is not improbable that Governor Albert G. Porter may be accepted as Indiana's compromise andidate and receive the support of both factions. President Arthur's Cabinet who has made reputa-

It is to be noted, however, that the one man in tion is General Gresham. His record as soldier, citizen and Judge is absolutely unassailable; and since be came here he has made a most excellent impression on the politicians of the country. In no calculation of the possibilities is it safe to leave out this gallant soldier, incorruptible Judge, and high-minded and efficient Postmaster-General.

CHESTER A. AETRUR.

In the East the candidates most discussed are President Arthur, Senator Edmunds and Mr. Blaine, The candidacy of the President has been received with an unusual measure of good-will, No unkind feelings are expressed toward him in any quarter, but he has undoubtedly been weakened within the past month by the spreading belief that he cannot secure the united support of his own State. It is said here by New-York men that he is stronger than any other candidate in New-York City and in the Valley of the lindson, and from there westward he is weaker than any other candidate. They assert that the election of 1882 was more indicative of the President's personal standing at home than the election of 1883. The remark recently made by Mr. Evarts, that the candidate to carry New-York must come from outside that State, has excited much attention.

The Ohio men who have been here recently are very pronounced against the candidacy of the President. They declare that his nomination would fatally discourage the rank and file of the party, and that it would be especially weak in that part of Ohio where the Republicans have their chief strength. One intelligent man from the Western Reserve ventures the affirmation that the loss to the Republicans in that section would have to be counted by thousands if the President should be the candidate. They do not deny to him a creditable